

present Parliament hath descended (defended) to all the Liege People, as well Lords as other, of whatsoever Estate that they be, that none shall make such Assemblies, Riot, or Rumour against the Peace in no wise; and if any such Assembly be begun as soon as the Sheriffs and other the King's Ministers may thereof have knowledge, they with the Strength of the County and Country, where such case shall happen, shall set Disturbance against such Malice with all their Power, and shall take such Offenders and them put in Prison, till due Execution of the Law be of them made, and that all Lords and other liege People of the Realm, shall be attending with all their Strength and Power to the Sheriffs and Ministers aforesaid.

sent parlement ad defendu a touz ses lieges sibien seignours come autres de quecunqe estat qils soient qe null face tielx assemblees riot ou rumour encontre la pees en nul manere & si ascun tiel assemble soit comenceant a pluis tost qe viscontz & autres ministres le roi poent ent avoir conissance ove la force du countee & pais ou tiel cas aviegne mettent destourbanche encontre tiel malice ove tout lour poair & preignent tielx meffesours & les mettent en prisone tanque due execucion de leie soit fait de eux & qe touz seignours & autres liges du roialme soient entendantz & aidantz de tout lour force & poair as viscontz & ministres avaunt ditz entiel cas.

Altered. 13 H. 4, c. 7.

The common law requires sheriffs, constables, and other peace officers to do all that in them lies towards the suppression of riots, and they may command others to assist them, *State v. Mayhew*, 2 Gill, 501. It is no excuse, that from the number *of rioters the single aid of the person so called upon would have been of no use, *R. v. Brown*, 1 Car. & M. 314, where the requisites to support an indictment against a person refusing to aid a constable in quelling a riot are stated. Any private person also may, at common law, lawfully appease such disturbances, by staying the persons engaged in them from executing their purpose, and may also arm himself to suppress a riot, *Case of arms*, Poph. 121; see *U. S. v. Fenwick*, 4 Cr. C. C. 675, and, though it is hazardous to proceed to such extremities, use those arms if necessary. In 1 Hawk. P. C. 208, it is said, that it is no way safe for private persons to go so far in common cases, and such violent methods seem only proper against such riots as savour of rebellion. But *Chambre J.* observed in *Handcock v. Baker*, 2 B. & P. 265, that a private